MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

16 APRIL 1981

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Chatti Denial--Following an accusation by the Iranian Foreign Ministry that he is biased in favor of Iraq, Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti has denied making the statement on which Iran based its accusations. Chatti, who is spokesman for the Islamic Conference committee mediating between Iran and Iraq, also told AFP that he has never commented publicly on any aspect of the actual combat between the two countries. Noting that the Iranian Foreign Ministry did not give the source of the statement he was alleged to have made, he said the ministry, acting in good faith, had taken a fabricated report seriously.

Military Situation--An Iranian Joint Staff communique, broadcast by Tehran radio, claimed that ground, air and guard units attacked Iraqi forces west of Dezful, killing more than 200 and occupying Iraqi positions. It also said that, because of an "accident," an Iranian fighter aircraft had gone down in the Bushehr region, killing both pilots. An Iraqi General Command communique, carried by INA, did not mention a battle near Dezful but claimed Iraqi aircraft had attacked an Iranian convoy in that region, scoring direct hits and returning safely to base. It also claimed that 223 Iranians had been killed in various clashes, with most casualties occurring in the Shush and Susangered regions.

Iran

Khomeyni Speech--In a speech broadcast by Tehran radio, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni reiterated his warnings about troublemakers, charging that groups connected to the shah's regime have been using the opportunity of the war to create dissent and unrest, especially in Azarbayjan. He told the gathering in Tehran's Hoseyniyeh Jamaran that certain individuals in the theological centers of Tehran, Qom and Mashhad must stop making trouble or face prosecution by the courts.

Israel

Begin Interview--In an interview broadcast by Jerusalem television, Prime Minister Menahem Begin confirmed that Israel has provided aid to the Christians in Lebanon, but he declined to give details. He denied that Israel controls Maj Sa'd Haddad, leader of the Christian militia forces in southern Lebanon, but admitted that it does have influence with him, which it uses in efforts to prevent militia attacks on the UNIFIL forces. Praising the "new emphases" of U.S. policy in the Middle East, Begin said the Reagan administration, unlike that of Carter, does not view the Syrian presence in Lebanon as a stabilizing factor, regards Syria as a Soviet base and views the PLO as an agent of the Soviet Union. However, he criticized the U.S. plan to sell AWACS aircraft and other advanced military equipment to Saudi Arabia, saying Israel is waging a determined campaign against the plan by lobbying members of the executive branch and of Congress.

Balloon Shot Down--Citing an IDF spokesman, Jerusalem radio reported that IDF forces had shot down a balloon flying toward Israel from Lebanon. Several dead terrorists were found near the balloon, it added. KUNA later reported that it had received a call from a Palestinian Liberation Front spokesman saying the balloon belonged to the front and that those aboard had attacked an Israeli settlement according to plan.

Lebanon

Beirut, Zahlah Calm--Beirut radio reported that Beirut and Zahlah remained calm, although sporadic gunfire could be heard in the capital. According to a Voice of Lebanon report, Syrian troops are enforcing a blockade of Zahlah and have refused entry to a UN delegation.

Merchant Ship Sunk--According to Beirut radio, a merchant ship anchored at Sidon exploded and sank on 16 April. AFP reported that the ship had been dynamited by Israeli frogmen.

Afghanistan

Citing a news agency run by the Afghan Muslim resistance, AFP reported that after launching an offensive in Qandahar, Soviet troops have recaptured part of the city, which has reportedly been under rebel control for several months. The agency said violent fighting is continuing, but Soviet and Afghan troops have improved their position and have received reinforcements flown in by helicopter. Meanwhile, Kabul radio reported that Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim's special representative on Afghanistan, had arrived in Kabul from Islamabad and had met with Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost. According to Karachi radio, Perez de Cuellar had earlier said the purpose of his visits to Pakistan and Afghanistan is to assist Waldheim's efforts to find a political solution to the Afghanistan issue.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PDPA CENTRAL COMMITTEE REVOLUTIONARY SLOGANS

LD152002 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Slogans of the PDPA Central Committee on the third anniversary of the Sawr Revolution]

[Text] May the third proud anniversary of the Sawr Revolution be a happy one.

Be proud of the Sawr Revolution and its new phase which has opened the way for the construction of a new and just society in Afghanistan.

Be proud of the free and heroic people of Afghanistan, who have hoisted the banner of struggle for the prosperity of our beloved country.

Long live the PDPA, the party of workers and of all the toilers of the country, this organizer of the Sawr Revolution and the leading force of our society. Let the unity of the party and of the people be strengthened.

Courageous strugglers of the heroic PDPA, further unite your ranks around the PDPA Central Committee and its Politburo. Our invincible force is in our long-term unity.

Self-sacrificing and courageous strugglers of the proud PDPA, move forward in the relentless struggle against the enemies of the revolution and make our free country prosper.

National and patriotic forces of the country, support the PDPA program for the establishment of the National Fatherland Front, the center for the gathering of all national and patriotic forces, and thus continuously struggle for the protection and application of the (?aims) of the revolution.

Heroic workers of the country, struggle for the realization of the aims of the working class, that is to say, the application of the PDPA's program regarding the construction of a progressive, advanced, prosperous society without any kind of oppression and exploitation. Smash the last bastions of the enemies of the revolution and join the ranks of the PDPA.

Patriotic and progressive forces of Afghanistan, further unite your ranks around the PDPA and the DRA to completely eliminate the counterrevolutionary bands, these sold-out mercenaries of international imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism, Chinese hegemony and reaction in the region. Forward with all forces on matters regarding the elimination of the enemies of the revolution and the people.

Courageous soldiers of the revolutionary army and of the Sarandoy, complete your battle skills and strengthen your ties with the people so that our sacred land can be cleansed of the remnants of these counterrevolutionary bands. Long live the Armed Forces of the DRA.

Be eternally proud of the heroic martyrs of the country who have given their lives in the struggle against the enemies of the Sawr Revolution and the people of Afghanistan.

Patriotic and courageous youth, join the militant ranks of the revolutionary armed forces and the informed Sarandoy and courageously place yourself in the defense of the revolution. The defense of the fatherland is the sacred duty of every inhabitant of our country. To the aware youth of our country, in school, try hard in your own specific field. Put all your resources at the service of building a new, progressive and prosperous society in our beloved country. Long live the democratic youth of Afghanistan.

Workers, peasants, artisans and traders, under the leadership of the PDPA and the Government of the DRA, continue your courageous work in the speedy elimination of counterrevolutionary bands, the development of the national economy and raising the standard of living of the Afghan people.

Militant members of the DRA trade unions, continuously try to implement the proposals of your first congress. Effectively use productive implements. Raise the level of production with worthwhile work. Do your best in providing congenial conditions for work. Long live the DRA trade unions.

Patriotic ulema and clergy of the DRA, the PDPA and the Government of the DRA respect the sacred religion of Islam and the religious beliefs of the people of Afghanistan. Help the government with your patriotic pronouncements in the struggle against the internal and external enemies of the revolution and in the implementation of socio-economic changes that are in the interest of our people.

Militant women of the country, take an active part in the sociopolitical and economic life of the country and strengthen the gains of the Sawr Revolution. Great respect to the heroic mothers and the toiling women of the country.

Toiling peasants of Afghanistan, take an active part in democratic land reform. Unite in the cooperatives with one another. Raise the level of agricultural production.

Long live the toiling and patriotic peasants of Afghanistan.

Intellectuals of the country, use all your resources in strengthening and spreading the gains of the Sawr Revolution. Bravely betray the conspiracies of the enemies of the country and the revolution.

Informed and patriotic intellectuals, use your knowledge and initiatives in building a new, prosperous and free Afghanistan. Enhance the role of the intellectual's unions in the moral life of society.

Government workers, complement the healthy leadership of the state. Sincerely strive for the betterment of affairs. Sincerely strive for the timely and profound implementation of government and party decisions and eliminate all sources of bureaucracy. Pay profound attention to the wishes of the toilers.

Teachers cadres, improve teaching programs and instruction. Train the new generation with a sense of the lofty aspirations of the Sawr Revolution, to love our beloved country and in the irreconcilable struggle against the enemies of revolution and the preparedness and armed defense of the gains of the Sawr Revolution.

Cadres of higher and scientific institutions, train loyal cadres and skilled experts for furthering the national economy, the interests of the people and the revolution.

Public health department cadres, develop and complement in all-round manner the system of awareness. Improve public health affairs. Work for the health and well-being of human beings.

Toilers of revolutionary Afghanistan, further strengthen your unity with the people of the world, for the sake of freedom, national independence and social progress in the struggle against imperialism, chauvinism, colonialism and racial discrimination.

The people of Afghanistan are engaging in an indefatigable struggle with all their neighbors for the sake of peace, cooperation and friendly relationships.

The people of Afghanistan are decisively supporting the struggle of the world's people in turning the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf into a zone of peace.

Noble countrymen, strengthen and develop fraternal relationships, revolutionary cooperation and all-round solidarity with the people of USSR. The people of Afghanistan will never forget the fraternal assistance of the USSR to revolutionary Afghanistan. Long live the unity of all the people and tribes in our united land--revolutionary Afghanistan.

The irreversible unity and friendship of the people and tribes of our country is the guarantee of the territorial integrity, honor and freedom of our beloved country.

Long live our beloved country, the DRA, which is following the path of social, economic and cultural progress.

KESHTMAND RETURNS FROM PRAGUE PARTY CONGRESS

LD152050 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, vice chairman of the DRA Revolution Council and deputy prime minister, returned home today after participating in the 16th CPCZ [Czechoslovak Communist Party] Congress.

Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the PDPA Politburo, secretary of its Central Committee and member of the Revolution Council Presidium; Dastagir Panjsheri, member of the Central Committee Politburo, head of the Central Committee Control and Supervision Department and member of the Revolution Council, Mohammad Aslam Watanjar, member of the party Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council Presidium and minister of communications; members of the party Central Committee and the Revolution Council; members of the Council of Ministers; high-ranking government and party officials, and the ambassadors of the CSSR and the USSR in Kabul welcomed Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand at Kabul International Airport.

The vice chairman and deputy prime minister was in Prague at the head of an Afghan delegation. Also in that delegation was Mahmud Barialay, member of the PDPA Central Committee, head of the International Relations Department of the party Central Committee and member of the Revolution Council. The delegation was invited to Prague by the CPCZ Central Committee.

In an interview with a BAKHTAR correspondent, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand highly appraised the work of the 16th CPCZ Congress. He said the congress constituted an important step toward maintaining peace, detente and cooperation among the countries of the world, toward the expeditious and further balanced development of the friendly country, Czechoslovakia, in the socioeconomic fields and toward raising the standard of living in the CSSR. He expressed gratitude for the warm welcome and comradely hospitality extended by the party and government authorities of the CSSR to the Afghan delegation and for the resolute and friendly stand of the CPCZ relative to the revolution and people of Afghanistan.

DOST RECEIVES UN REPRESENTATIVE ON REGIONAL TALKS

LD151700 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Javier Perez de Cuellar, the UN deputy general secretary of political affairs, arrived in Kabul this morning from Islamabad.

He was welcomed at Kabul International Airport by Mohammad Shaf'i Daneshuow, general political director at the Foreign Ministry, and other members of the DRA Foreign Ministry.

The UN deputy general secretary of political affairs, as the representative of UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, met with Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost and spoke about matters of interest. The general political director at the Foreign Ministry was also present at this meeting.

QADER, AQA CONTINUE TOUR OF PROVINCES IN QANDAHAR

LD160906 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Maj Gen 'Abdol Qader, member of the PDPA Central Committee in charge of the party Department of Justice and Defense and member of the DRA Revolution Council Presidium, and Brig Gen Gol Aqa, member of the PDPA Central Committee member of the Revolution Council Presidium and general director of the DRA Armed Forces Political Affairs, arrived in Qandahar yesterday. During their visit to the units of the Qandahar Garrison they conferred with the officers and soldiers and drew attention to their important duties in defense of the honor of the homeland and safeguard the gains of the Sawr Revolution, in particular its new development stage.

According to another report, Maj Gen 'Abdol Qader and Brig Gen Gol Aqa participated in meetings, with cadres and party activists of the 17th Division in Herat, which supported and affirmed the resolutions of the PDPA Central Committee's Fifth Plenum. The meeting was held in the hall of the 17th Division's headquarters yesterday morning. Also attending the meeting, according to the BAKHTAR correspondent, were Bareq Shafi'i, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the DRA Revolution Council; the secretary and the assistant secretary of the provincial party committee; the commander of the 17th Division; the governor of Herat Province; the commander of police; members of the provincial party committee and city committee; cadres of the party districts; and members of the Democratic Women's Organization of Afghanistan, Herat Province. Brig Gen Gol Aqa read the text of the statement of principles of the PDPA Central Committee's Fifth Plenum, which was welcomed by the audience with revolutionary fervor, after which Maj Gen 'Abdol Qader explained in detail the resolutions of the Central Committee's Fifth Plenum. The secretary of the party provincial committee, the commander of the 17th Division, the commander of the 28th Brigade, and one of the soldiers of the 17th Division then spoke on the subject and expressed their readiness to implement the resolutions of the Central Committee Plenum. At the end of the meeting, medals of honor were distributed to several members of the 17th Division's Democratic Youth Organization for their revolutionary activities. Finally, a resolution was adopted, supporting the resolutions of the PDPA Central Committee's Fifth Plenum.

SARBOLAND HEADS DELEGATION TO HAVANA CONFERENCE

LD152212 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] 'Abdol Majid Sarboland, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the DRA Revolution Council, minister of information and culture and assistant chairman of the DRA Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization, has left for Cuba to take part in the international conference of peace forces which is scheduled to be held in Havana. He is leading the delegation.

Majid Sarboland will also visit Austria in order to participate in the international conference for peace and detente that will be held by the World Peace Council in Vienna from 27-29 April. Bidding farewell to the delegation were the deputy ministers of the Ministry of Information and Culture; the heads of publication departments; the Cuban ambassador, the Austrian charge d'affaires and the minister plenipotentiary of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul.

SOVIET MEDICAL DELEGATION ARRIVES IN KABUL

LD152151 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Prof Dr Ebrahim 'Azim this afternoon received a delegation of the Higher Medical Institute of the Tadzhikistan SSR at his office. At this meeting, discussions were held regarding the medical assistance of the USSR and the signing of a protocol linking the Kabul Higher Medical Institute and the Tadzhikistan SSR Higher Medical Institute. At this meeting, the deputies of the Public Health Ministry and the director and deputy director of the Kabul Higher Medical Institute were also present.

The director of the Tadzhikistan SSR Higher Medical Institute, upon invitation of the Public Health Ministry, today arrived in Kabul at the head of a delegation. At Kabul International Airport, Dr Sayyed 'Ali Shah Zarah, first deputy minister of the Public Health Ministry and a number of the high officials of that ministry were present (?to welcome them).

KABUL REPORTS CLASH BETWEEN REFUGEES, PAKISTANIS

LD152131 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1600 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] According to reports carried by international news agencies, armed clashes have occurred recently between Afghan fugitives and the local inhabitants of Peshawar in which two persons have been killed.

Local observers point out that such incidents are indicative of the serious differences which exist between the Afghan fugitives and the local residents. It is said that the Afghan feudal fugitives are seeking to further usurp the property of the people of Pakistan. They not only encroach (?or conspire) against the border areas of Afghanistan but also are trying to seize grazing lands and (?water) resources from their true owners. This has made the residents extremely angry.

These kinds of incidents and severe armed clashes occur from time to time between the Afghan fugitives and the local inhabitants, in whose lands the flags of the so-called Afghan refugees are flying. The regime of Ziaul Haq, which is seeking to intensify such a situation, conceals all these facts. It has been said that at the time of the armed clash between the Afghan fugitives and the local people, the Pakistani militarists supported the Afghan fugitives against their own people.

THATCHER, GANDHI CONTINUE POLICY DISCUSSIONS

'Differences in Perceptions'

BK151612 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] At a wide-ranging exchange of views in New Delhi today visiting British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Mrs Indira Gandhi agreed on the need for a practical approach to the Afghanistan crisis. They noted that this is a critical problem and has to be solved by political means.

Besides Afghanistan, their discussions covered the induction of massive arms into Pakistan, the situation in the west Asian region including the Gulf, the Iraq-Iran conflict and developments in Africa. In the economic field they briefly touched upon the forthcoming summit in Mexico and the prospects of a North-South dialogue.

At a joint briefing, the British and Indian official spokesmen said that the talks resulted in a deeper understanding of the respective positions of the two sides on international developments, though there were differences in perceptions on some of these, their attempt was to broaden understanding of each other's point of view. Asked what was common between the views of the two leaders, the British spokesman said there was very considerable meeting ground. They have agreed on a political approach to these problems. The two prime ministers met all by themselves for an hour and a half and for another hour later along with their aides. Only international issues were taken up today; bilateral matters are to be taken up tomorrow.

Mrs Gandhi told Mrs Thatcher about India's serious concern at the U.S. arms supplies to Pakistan and the setback it could give to peace and stability in this region. While India appreciates Islamabad's security considerations and is not insensitive to them, it has experienced in the past the results of an enormous flow of arms into Pakistan. India has always been anxious to foster good neighborly and friendly relations with Pakistan and it is in pursuance of this objective that External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao would be going to Pakistan in the near future. The British prime minister, however, reiterated the view that Pakistan is at present coping with a very difficult problem; it has a large number of refugees from Afghanistan. Like every country it has a right to defend itself. Mrs Thatcher understood India's anxiety, but said Pakistan's problems have also to be recognized. The British prime minister also briefed Mrs Gandhi about her recent discussions in Washington with the new U.S. administration. Mrs Gandhi told her that while India wishes to nurture good relations with the United States, certain elements in its policy as outlined recently have caused concern to India. Among these, she mentioned U.S. views on developments in this region, the militarization of the Indian Ocean, the question of a rapid deployment force and other such issues affecting the region. According to the British spokesman the controversial British nationality bill did not come up today.

The All India Radio special correspondent says that the discussions between the two prime ministers were scheduled to last only about an hour, but went for 90 minutes. Nobody else was present as the two ladies, described by some as the world's two most powerful women, had their tete-a-tete. A spokesman described them later as two very business-like ladies. Though they had met earlier, this was their first meeting as prime ministers and it was said they talked in a frank and friendly manner to each other. Mrs Thatcher stressed the importance she attached to India and to improvement of relations with it. Mrs Gandhi is giving a dinner in her honor tonight.

Gandhi Banquet Speech

BK161001 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0855 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Speaking at a dinner she hosted in honour of the Right Honourable Mrs Margaret Thatcher, MP, prime minister of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in New Delhi on April 15, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said:

Without being a feminist or a proponent of women's lib I must confess that I have welcomed the election of women as prime ministers and to other high positions in various parts of the world. We live in man-made societies but we women believe that a better deal for women means a better deal for men and a higher consciousness for all human beings, so I am glad that the days described by a Chinese woman in 675 B.C., but unfortunately continuing into our own lifetime, are fast vanishing: "I may walk in the garden and gather lilies of the mother of pearl. I had a plan that would have saved the state but mine are the thoughts of a girl."

We are delighted that you have found it possible to accept our invitation. The scope and complexity of a prime minister's responsibilities are now immeasurably more onerous. I know it is not easy to leave one's country. I am specially glad to welcome Mr Thatcher and your charming daughter. You, Prime Minister, have been to India before. The present visit is brief but we hope you will be able to have a wider appreciation of our achievements and many obstacles to development. We greet you as the prime minister of a country which has wielded great influence in the world and one whose voice I hope will still be raised for the cause of justice and equality of all races and people.

We applauded your personal statesmanship in solving the knotty Rodesian problem thus paving the way for elections there leading to independence for Zimbabwe which has begun its journey to stability and progress. We look forward to the same wise initiative on other world issues. It is natural that your government's views and ours should differ on many issues. That makes it all the more essential to meet and to find a measure of understanding. We in India believe in coexistence and cooperation.

India's long history shows a remarkable aptitude for synthesis. Races, religions, ideas have come from all directions and have got woven into the fabric of our national life adding colour and variety and giving strength. British influence is visible in our parliamentary, legal, administrative, even educational systems and in words not only those used by the English-speaking elite but to a surprising degree in our villages too.

A woman, who had never been to a town, never heard English spoken or seen the game, used the world "kirkit". Can you guess what she meant? It was her village version of "cricket" to describe a stretch of lawn. The beating of retreat, a truly British tradition, has become the most spectacular and popular part of our Republic Week celebrations.

The British have done their bit in mixing of cultures. They took our people to countries near and far primarily for labour, but enterprising Indians helped to open up those countries making road building, hospitals, schools and banks and contributed to their economic development. Britain itself is product of many ethnic streams and in recent times people of the Indian origin have contributed to the British economy. I hope their industriousness and skills will continue to be regarded as a source of strength to your country.

A statesman must plan and work for a better future. In countries which are economically backward this means making up for the lost centuries. Sometimes the economic path itself is fairly clear, yet obstacles are formidable. Progress rests on peace at home and abroad. The inequality gap between those who have and are able to use their capital, knowledge and equipment to get more and those who are deprived and fall behind in the race makes for discontent. Those who build tomorrow may be willing to forego some but certainly not all of their immediate needs, specially as in developing countries such as ours these needs are basic to survival, physically, and to their worth as individuals. Thus in our circumstances the concern for economy, vital though it is, must be balanced with social justice and promise of equality of opportunity.

There is much to disturb international harmony. On the one hand, growing chasm between the affluent and developing nations, on the other, increasing confrontation in attitudes and actions. Peace is the hinge of history today. Work for peace has to be many sided--the ending of racialism and dominance, working together to reduce economic disparities, incessantly seeking political solutions to conflicts and dedicated effort for disarmament. Responsibility of the powerful may be greater and more direct. Yet none of us dare shirk our share of it, for none of us can escape the consequences of failure to keep peace.

Recent experience has shown that military strength does not always prevail. There is a need for not so big nations to come together to allay suspicions to promote trust and create goodwill. Britain has a genius for conciliation and is known to take a pragmatic view. This is yet another reason why we attach importance to your visit. We hope that apart from consolidating India-British cooperation it will be a step forward in work for international friendship.

Mrs Thatcher, in her reply, said that close ties existed between India and the United Kingdom and hoped that the citizens in the United Kingdom "whatever their background and origin shall live together in peace and harmony," keeping in view "the contribution which hundreds of thousands of Britons of the Indian origin are making to every aspect of our society." She further said that the United Kingdom as a member of the Atlantic Alliance and the European Community and India as a leading light of the Nonaligned Movement were "uniquely placed to promote greater international understanding" and if there were differences the two countries must work to overcome them.

RAO REPORTS ON WASHINGTON URANIUM TALKS

BK160851 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] The Lok Sabha was today informed that talks are being held in Washington by a team of Indian officials on the question of American supply of enriched uranium to India. Replying to questions, External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao said that the chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission and officials of the External Affairs Ministry are holding talks in Washington on the 1963 India-U.S. nuclear cooperation agreement following several complications which have arisen. The result of the talks will be known later, he added.

Replying to questions on the India-U.S. Joint Commission, Mr Rao said the American Government has been apprised of the inconvenience caused to Indian manufacturers by the protectionist tendencies of that country. The matter is being continuously discussed with the U.S. Government.

In a written reply, Mr Rao further said that the United States launched last month a satellite which was officially described as carrying an Air Force classified payload. He said the device has been described in the American press as a secret ultra-sophisticated spy satellite.

URANIUM DEPOSITS FOUND IN FOUR STATES

BK150858 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Uranium deposits have been found in Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh. Giving this information in the Lok Sabha during question time today, Minister of State for Science and Technology C.P.N. Singh said the Uranium Corporation of India has proposals to open three additional uranium mines in Bihar. Two uranium mills are proposed to be set up in addition to the expansion of the existing one at (Jadhukoda). One of the projects known as (Bhatir) mines project has been approved by the government. It is likely to be ready by the end of 1984-85.

LIBYA TO SUPPLY LIGHT CRUDE OIL TO INDIA

BK131627 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Libya has agreed to supply light crude to India. This assurance was given by visiting Libyan Minister for Heavy Industry Umar al-Muntasir during a meeting with Industry Minister Charanjit Chanana in New Delhi.

BRIEFS

RICE, WHEAT EXPORTS--India exported almost 500,000 tons of rice last year. Out of this about 260,000 tons were exported to Russia in exchange for crude and diesel oil. A total of 150,000 tons were exported to Bangladesh and over 48,000 tons to Vietnam as commodity loans and 36,000 tons to Mauritius on commercial basis. In addition, the government also decided to allow export of 1 million tons of non-Basmati rice during the same period. About 300,000 tons of wheat was exported to Vietnam as commodity loan and about 1.5 million tons to the Soviet Union by way of repayment of wheat loan. About 5 million tons of wheat was however received from Bangladesh in repayment of wheat loan. [Text] [Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 7 Apr 81 BK]

SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT

Talks With Agha Shahi

BK151538 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, who arrived in Islamabad this afternoon, held talks with Foreign Minister Agha Shahi on matters of mutual interest. During the talks, Saudi Secretary for Foreign and Cultural Affairs Shaykh (Abdallah Mohammad Reza), Saudi Ambassador to Pakistan Shaykh Samir ash-Shihabi, Director for the Affairs of Eastern Countries Shaykh (Abbas Gazawi), and (Mudar Madani) assisted the Saudi Foreign minister while the Pakistan Foreign Minister was assisted by Foreign Secretary General S. Shahnawaz and additional secretary for foreign affairs Zafarul Islam.

Meeting With Ziaul Haq

BK151723 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, who arrived in Islamabad this afternoon on a day's visit, called on President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi this evening. During the meeting, which lasted nearly an hour, the Saudi foreign minister exchanged views with the president on matters of mutual interest. Also present on the occasion were Federal Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Foreign Minister Agha Shahi and Saudi Ambassador to Pakistan Shaykh Samir ash-Shihabi. Later, the president hosted a dinner in honor of the distinguised guest.

Airport Press Conference

BK160617 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal has said that he has had useful talks with President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Foreign Minister Agha Shahi on various international issues and bilateral relations. He was talking to newsmen at the airport before leaving Islamabad after a 1-day visit to Pakistan. He said views were also exchanged on Afghanistan and the Middle East situation and both countries have identical views on these and other international matters.

UN SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE CALLS ON ZIAUL HAQ

BK141722 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] The UN Secretary General's special representative on Afghanistan Javier Perez de Cuellar, now on a visit to Pakistan, called on President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi this evening. During the meeting, Cuellar discussed with the president various aspects of the mission undertaken by him.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS INDIAN OFFICIAL'S ACCUSATIONS

BK160710 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Arab diplomats in Islamabad have taken strong note of the statement by a high official of the Indian Foreign Ministry on the royal families of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. The Washington POST, in its 13 April edition, has published an interview with Eric Gonsalves, secretary in the Indian Foreign Ministry, in which he said among other things that the U.S. decision to supply arms to Saudi Arabia and the UAE will create a false sense of security in these countries which may result in the overthrow of the royal families.

In his interview, Mr Gonsalves also accused Pakistan, as he put it, of sending mercenaries to the Gulf region. Imformed sources say that the Pakistani Government has strongly protested to the Indian Government over this (?allegation). The protest note draws the attention of the Indian Government to the fact that statements of this nature by a high official of the Indian Foreign Ministry are not in keeping with the spirit of the Simla Agreement which calls on both countries to refrain from propaganda against each other. The note says that the use of such language will not help in promoting mutual understanding between the two countries.

INDIAN OUTCRY OVER PAKISTANI ARMS 'REGRETABLE'

BK151541 Karachi DAWN in English 10 Apr 81 p 15

[Editorial: "The Indian Outcry"]

[Text] When in a speech at a public rally Mrs Indira Gandhi expressed vociferous opposition to Pakistan's efforts to acquire arms, she was harping on an old theme. In fact, in recent weeks the Indian Government has lost no opportunity to impress upon the American Government India's concern at the "reported move to induct large quantities of arms" into Pakistan. Sometime back the External Affairs Minister, Mr Narasimha Rao, had taken a strong stand on the issue in the Lok Sabha and later the Indian ambassador in Washington was reported to have had a meeting with Mr Alexander Haig. Accompanying the government outcry against Pakistan has been the orchestrated campaign launched by the Indian press to denounce what it calls Pakistan's move to build up its arsenals with arms worth billions of dollars. This campaign, both official and from the press, is, to say the least, most regretable, coming as it does at a time when the compulsion for regional stability and security could not have been greater.

The plea the Indian Government has taken is that arms supply to Pakistan results in setbacks to the normalization process within the subcontinent and induces instability, since, according to Mrs Gandhi, such arms are used against India. Nothing could be more far-fetched than to imply that Pakistan is seeking to build up its defence capacity to use it against India. No government in Pakistan would seek to go to war with India, upset the status quo in the subcontinent and thus hurt its own security interests. It is time the Indian Government realised that Pakistan's geopolitical and strategic compulsions are derived not from any aggressive designs against its much bigger neighbour, but from its basic need to build up its security and defence capability in an environment which is not always hospitable. At present, the situation in Afghanistan has created circumstances which cannot be ignored. If Pakistan's sovereignty is not to be subverted, and it is to maintain its independence in the face of the growing pressure from the north-west, Islamabad will be expected to modernise its military equipment. The assumption that Pakistan's newly acquired fire-power would be directed against India will not bear scrutiny. With India being ten times in population and resources, and given India's bloated armaments, it is inconceivable how Pakistan can hope to acquire enough arms to take on its formidable neighbour, and given the decisive edge India has in locally made and imported hardware and military manpower, it would be bad military strategy for a government in Islamabad to provoke a war with New Delhi.

The Indian Government's much publicized fear of an attack from Pakistan is a transparent ruse and will impress nobody, but this outcry does not make one wonder what New Delhi's intentions are. This campaign has to be seen in the wider context of India's policy vis-a-vis its neighbours. Any attempt by Pakistan to strengthen its security enhances its political and diplomatic capacity to resist outside pressures. Unfortunately New Delhi has made it too evident in the period after independence that it cannot countenance any move that will strengthen Pakistan's capacity to defend itself.

A militarily vulnerable Pakistan increases India's capacity to impose its wishes upon its smaller neighbours. Past experience shows that India has exploited the weakness of its neighbouring countries in a bid to emerge as the dominant power in South Asia. Hence, it has periodically launched campaigns, such as the current one, against Pakistan to dissuade outside powers from supplying it with arms. But a source of greater concern is the strategy India has been employing of using an outcry against Islamabad as a smokescreen to cover its own acquisition of massive quantities of arms. Only a few months back the Indian Government entered into an arms supply agreement with Moscow, which carries a nominal price tag of $1.6 billion but which involves an actual transhipment of arms worth $6 billion. Over and above that, India is to buy $2 billion worth of Jaguar planes from Britain, submarines from Germany and TOW missiles from the United States. It is not known what other military hardware India will be purchasing from abroad. Of even greater significance is the indigenous capacity for arms production which New Delhi has developed over the years mostly through co-production agreements with external suppliers. Hal, the major arms producer in India, has plants in six cities and is producing several versions of Mig's, Aerospatiale Alouette and Cheetah helicopters. The Mazagon docks are building Leander class frigates, and the production of an aircraft carrier and submarines is in the cards. With the local ordnance factories manufacturing conventional weapons, India's arms industry is now well advanced and the government aims at self-sufficiency in arms production in a few years. Having engaged in a hectic arms buying spree and having enhanced its own capacity to produce arms. India is scarcely qualified to strike the innocent pose of a poorly armed, pacifist country getting genuinely scared over a supposedly 'powerful' neighbour's acquisition of more arms.

BANI-SADR DENOUNCES FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT

LD161212 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1037 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Statement by President Bani-Sadr on 16 April--announcer-read]

[Text] In His exalted name. A statement was carried the night before last by the mass media in the name of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, regarding which the following points should be noted:

1. That statement was issued outside the correct and permissible procedure; therefore, it is not valid and should not be regarded as the stance of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

2. Following investigations carried out by this office so far, and according to information received from PARS and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the only source of this news was the interview carried by the radio of the regime occupying Jerusalem. Messrs (Arshadzaman), the political deputy, and Hamzeh Rabbani, the head of the office of Mr Habib Chatti, the Islamic Conference secretary general, have denied the existence of such an interview. Moreover, Mr Chatti sent a cable to Tehran last night affirming that no such interview took place. Mr Chatti declared that since 2 April he has given no interviews.

3. The issuance of this statement was contrary to the imam's speech of 16 March, circular No 1/10000, dated 23 March 1981, and the statement of 1 April 1981, issued by myself as president and commander in chief, and has been an obvious and certain violation which will be referred to the three-man committee for review.

[Signed] Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

FOREIGN MINISTRY RETRACTS ATTACK ON CHATTI

LD161228 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1050 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Statement by Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 16 April on "remarks made by Habib Chatti," member of the committee elected by the At-Ta'if conference to study the Iraqi-Iranian war]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. On 11 April, in a PARS dispatch, an item was carried on remarks by Habib Chatti in connection with the successful raid by the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran [on targets inside Iraq]. Considering the importance of the issue and the lack of a denial by Habib Chatti--contrary to normal and customary diplomatic procedures--the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran issued a statement on 14 April 1981 in accordance with the duty and responsibility bestowed on it in such circumstances. Following the publication of the statement on 16 April 1981, Habib Chatti denied the 11 April 1981 report of his interview. Regarding these points, it is necessary to point out:

1. The stance announced in the 14 April 1981 statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning any person or responsible delegation that has had, or has, similar stances remains valid.

2. In order to observe Islamic ethics, considering the formal denial by Habib Chatti 5 days after news of the said interview was published and 24 hours after the statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was issued, we, while expressing regret for the delay in the denial, declare that we do not regard Habib Chatti as the subject of the statement.

[Signed] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran

PARS INTERVIEWS RAJA'I ON FOREIGN MINISTRY

LD160924 Tehran PARS in English 0812 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Tehran, 16 Apr (PARS)--The leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, yesterday morning received Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, who presented a report of the current issues of the country and the result of his recent trip to Sistan va Baluchestan Province. The prime minister also introduced the new head of the religious bequests organisation to Imam Khomeyni.

After the meeting, in reply to a question by PARS whether someone has been appointed to take over the Foreign Affairs Ministry, Mr Raja'i said: "In this respect we have not yet reached a conclusive result over an individual to head the ministry. However, on the basis of the approval of the Majlis, God willing, I shall start my work at the ministry soon." Elaborating on this question, the prime minister said that until the time when an agreement is reached on someone to take over this post (minister of foreign affairs), he himself would run the ministry. Asked about decisions made in the last meeting of the security council of the country, the prime minister said that the council is supposed to hold at least one meeting a week. Speaking about the recent clashes in Urumiyeh and Mahabad between the armed illegal groups and the Islamic revolutionary guards, Mr Raja'i said that in future the government would act more decisively. As for the security of Tehran, the prime minister said that he had a meeting with the police head and measures will be taken in this respect.

Further on Ministry

LD151822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Excerpts] This morning Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister, met and conferred with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. This evening, at the beginning of the Council of Ministers session, the prime minister answered questions put to him by a Central News Bureau correspondent on his meeting today with the imam and on issues concerning the country. We draw your attention to this interview:

[Begin recording] [Question] (?Now that the Majlis has approved your appointment as the supervisor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs), could you please tell us what changes you are going to make in this ministry and what policy are you going to pursue?

[Answer] Changes, God willing, will be based upon the general political line of: neither East nor West, the Islamic Republic. This ministry at the moment has no under secretaries. I think the first job will be the appointment of under secretaries.

[Question] (?How long will that take?)

[Answer] I think, God willing, it will not take very long. [sentence indistinct] God willing, they must be fundamental and basic changes.

[Question] Have your studies about your measures been finished?

[Answer] Yes. [end recording] [passage indistinct]

RAJA'I APPOINTS FOUR FOREIGN MINISTRY ASSISTANTS

GF151022 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Prime Minister Brother Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i has appointed new Foreign Ministry assistants as follows: Brother Ahmad 'Azizi for international affairs; Brother 'Abdallah Nuri Hoseyn Abadi for parliamentary affairs; Brother Hoseyn (Sheykh ol-Eslam) for political affairs; and Brother Javad Mansuri for cultural and consular affairs.

Brother Raja'i has expressed the hope that the new assistants will be able to achieve and implement the thoughts and opinions of Imam Khomeyni, the expectations of the nation, the aspirations of the Majlis and the crystallization of the no East no West line, to which the Islamic Republic of Iran has committed itself through the coordination of efforts by the committed Muslim brothers in the Foreign Ministry and Iranian missions abroad.

KHOMEYNI WARNS DISSIDENTS, COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

LD151314 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni to Miyaneh citizens at Hoseyniyeh Jamaran on 15 April--recorded, duration 16 minutes]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. I thank you respected brothers for having taken the trouble to come here from afar.

I hope the noble people of Iran, specifically the noble people of Azarbayjan, will be more aware than ever and stop any plots that are hatched around the country, especially in Azarbayjan, with their awareness and reliance on Islam, considering the problems your country is facing.

Groups which were connected to the previous regime and did all in their power during the revolution to sabotage it and, subsequent to the revolution, have made no attempt to aid the revolution and have been causing trouble, have assumed that now that there is a war this is an opportunity to create dissent and instigate unrest around the country, especially in Azarbayjan. Some of these known elements in certain cities and theological centers have gathered together thinking they can destroy this Islamic Republic, which was achieved with the effort and unity of the nations. I warn these individuals--who are gathered at some theological centers--to stop making trouble. You are known, and the only reason you have not been subjected to any trouble so far is that we wish to maintain the calm atmosphere in the country. If such activities continue, be it in Tehran, Qom, Mashhad or any other city in Iran, the known elements will be summoned by the courts and if they appear in court then they will be taken to task by this noble nation that has suffered homelessness and discomfort and has shed blood for the revolution, for what you did in Azarbayjan and in other parts.

I advise you to stop making trouble and plots since the noble Iranian nation, especially those living in Azarbayjan--the zealous Azarbayjani people--will not allow the Islamic Republic to be lost to the lusts of some individuals. I suggest to all the nation to remain calm and keep watch on the plots in progress--sometimes in the name of Shi'ism and Sunnism--by some Satans who do not believe in Islam and want to create dissent under this pretext or in the name of Kurds and Persians, by individuals who do not believe in Iran, who have their own profit in mind and want to crush the Islamic Republic in the name of Islam. I humbly tell the Iranian nation that, while they are maintaining calm, they should watch out for these plots and expose these individuals so that the courts can carry out their Islamic and judicial duties. I pray to the Almighty for this nation which has risen to regain its rights which were lost throughout history. The nation will not subside until dear Islam has been established here, as was decreed by Almighty God.

I hope that these groups who now are trying to bring destruction upon Islam, using the name of Islam and under the pretext of helping Islam, or who unknowingly destroy Islam, realize that creating dissent now will be to their disadvantage. Before they reach any of their goals, if--God forbid--dissension is created in Iran, they will be the victims of it. I ask all the Iranian nation to be present, as they were before, in the arena of combat against heathenism, to continue the struggle since this crusade is for Islam.

Do not be afraid of protracting the war. Right will win over wrong. [chants of "God is great", "Khomeyni is the leader" and "death to dissenters and Saddam"]

The death of the opponents of Islam and the Islamic Republic is near and the Iranian Armed Forces, with complete bravery, are fighting at the fronts, at the borders, and the nation--all the men and women--are supporting them.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES COUNCIL MEMBERS, YAZD IMAM

GF161030 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] The members of the Council of Guardians met with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, today. Council spokesman (Safi) presented a report to the imam on the activities of the council. Then the imam issued his instructions and directives.

In a statement made to PARS, (Sani'i) [as heard] said that the imam issued directives on economic and Islamic issues as well as on the question of ownership. He added: We hope that these teachings become an example for us to follow while carrying out our judicial and juridical tasks.

This morning, too, the leader of the revolution received Yazd Friday Imam Ayatollah Mohammad Saduqi, who reported to the imam on his inspection tour of the western fronts.

BANI-SADR MEETS WITH 3-MAN COMMITTEE MEMBER

LD152115 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Ayatollah Eshraqi, the president's representative on the three-man committee for solving differences, tonight met and conferred with Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

According to a PARS report, at this meeting the matters which had been raised in the first session of this committee, the other matters which must be investigated by this committee and also the country's current issues were reviewed and discussed.

ARDABILI COMMENTS ON SUIT INVOLVING BANI-SADR

LD152344 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Talk by Iranian Prosecutor General Musavi Ardabili--recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The imam ordered this year to be the year of law, the year of the rule of law and the year of judicial security. This decree of the imam received an unprecedented welcome by the combative people of Iran.

The three-man committee was formed after the imam ordered several gentlemen to go and see his eminence.

The president, the prime minister, engineer Bazargan, Mr Beheshti, Mr Khamene'i, Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani and I were present. Talks were held and engineer Bazargan suggested that a three-man committee be formed to investigate issues, differences, and so on. The president agreed. The other brothers had comments on it and did not agree, they did not have a positive opinion about it. I had a positive, but conditional opinion; I said that it would be all right if the functions of this committee did not intervene in judicial affairs. Everybody wrote his opinion, together with his opinions on other issues, and submitted them to the imam. This led to a communique stating that the imam had agreed with the formation of the three-man committee with specified and defined limits, which were set in an order issued by his eminence's representative, His Excellency Mahdavi-Kani, and was published in newspapers. The philosophy of this committee is exactly what the imam emphasized on this historic period: nonexistence of tension, incitement or discord, particularly among the high authorities. This was presented to the imam as a solution and his eminence agreed with it.

Therefore, some remarks which are made orally or are published in newspapers, God willing, are not made with evil intentions but out of ignorance.

As regards the president's preferral of changes, it is exactly as I read by the president in ENQELAB-E ESLAMI. Those are the facts. His excellency sent an indictment to the Ministry of Justice and to the Tehran public prosecutor, and the Tehran public prosecutor sent it to another prosecutor who read the file and issued a summons to the plaintiff to submit an explanation and present documents. His excellency accepted the summons and gave a receipt. I was not involved in these events. At about 2300, I was asleep when the telephone rang. I awoke. It was Mr Eshraqi, the president's representative on the three-man committee. He asked: Has a summons been sent to the president? I said: I don't know, I don't think so. In the beginning I thought it was about the file of 5 March. As far as I knew that case had not reached that stage yet. He said that a summons had been sent; and the president himself telephoned me and told me: I have received a summons. Then I thought and I remembered that it must be about that indictment and that they must have summoned him as the plaintiff [words indistinct]. He said: Do you not think that there is the possibility of tension, difference and so on? I said: Yes, it is likely, but we cannot do anything, a prosecutor is independent in his job, he can do anything he likes; in justice we have no right to dictate anything to anybody, or delay this or that; and such a thing cannot exist in justice, otherwise it will remind us of past memories.

Then I thought about the three-man committee, which has been formed to release tension and so on, and that the gentlemen had accepted the task. Therefore, I thought that this problem should be investigated through this channel. [Words indistinct] the following day I went to the Ministry of Justice and reminded the prosecutor. The prosecutor, upon my reminder, sent the file to the gentlemen. Today I saw that they have issued an announcement that they want to investigate, and I found it within their capacity. They sent a letter to the president stating: Your summons has been stopped for the time being. We shall see what the opinions of the gentlemen will be.

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR ALGIERS NONALIGNED MEETING

LD151402 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, a delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran left for Algeria this morning to attend the conference of foreign ministers of the Nonaligned Movement which will be held in Algeria tomorrow.

HUNGARIAN ENVOY RECEIVED BY RAJA'I ADVISER

LD151246 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the new Hungarian ambassador to Tehran met and conferred with Mr Mohammad Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the deputy prime minister [title as heard], yesterday afternoon. In this meeting, the Hungarian ambassador said: I was in Tehran for 2 years previously and I now feel that I have returned home. He added: Hungary is prepared to place all her resources at your disposal in order to extend her relations with Iran.

According to this report, during this meeting, the deputy prime minister said: What the Islamic Republic of Iran and Islam's high standards condemn is the slaughter of nations, be it by Russian soldiers using Russian weapons, or by American soldiers (?using American weapons), or by anybody else; whether the person responsible and the victims are Iranian, Afghan or Salvadoran, injustice is condemned.

In another part of his speech, he said: We consider a country our friend--whose relations with our Islamic revolution we could say are improving--if it has not (?suppressed) Islamic standards [words indistinct].

The deputy prime minister said to the Hungarian ambassador, in conclusion: I hope that you will be able to convey the humanitarian, sublime standards of our Islamic revolution to your government and people and people and that on international questions your government will abide by these standards.

AFP: QOTBZADEH DENIES KUWAITI PAPER REPORT

NC141500 Paris AFP in English 1447 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Tehran, 14 Apr (AFP)--Former Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh today denied reports from Kuwait that he intended to set up a new political party in Iran.

The Kuwaiti daily AS-SIYASAH had quoted Mr Qotbzadeh as telling the paper that the new party would counter what he reportedly described as communist efforts to edge moderates out of power in Iran.

[Questioned by AFP, the former minister declared: "I neither gave an interview to AS-SIYASAH nor saw a journalist from the newspaper".

He declined to make any further statements.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 469

LD151844 Tehran Domestic in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Communique 469 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Some of the operations of the combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the situation at the battlefronts during the past 24 hours are brought to the attention of our honorable and combative compatriots of Iran as follows:

Yesterday morning pride-inspiring warriors of a ground force division, with the full backing of the self-sacrificing personnel of the Airborne Division and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, during a previously arranged and coordinated attack, inflicted heavy blows on Saddam's invading mercenaries on a front west of Dezful and occupied their positions.

During these operations, the mercenaries of the Iraqi Armed Forces lost almost one fighting battalion. During these successful operations, the bravery of our brothers in the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, who were assisting the units of the ground forces, was appreciated. The enemy losses in this clash include: 1 helicopter, 25 tanks, 20 vehicles and more than 200 personnel killed. The warriors of the ground forces, during this attack, also captured 30 enemy aggressors.

During another clash between the combatants of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraqi mercenary forces west of Dezful, the combatants of the ground forces, by sending patrols inside positions of the mercenaries and through a series of surprise operations, were able to destroy one enemy tank and one squad trench. Around 38 mercenary personnel of Saddam were also killed.

On the Gilan-e Gharb and Kan-e Sakht fronts, the combatants of the gendarmerie opened heavy weapon fire on positions of the Iraqi Armed Forces, destroying one mortar position and eight squad trenches and foxholes of the enemy. They also blocked the enemy supply route on one of the western fronts. During these operations more than 30 of Saddam's infidels were killed and around 15 of them were wounded.

Yesterday, during an artillery fire exchange on the Ahvaz, Abadan and Susangerd fronts between our forces and the enemy, Saddam's mercenaries shelled parts of the residential districts of these cities by artillery and long-range weapons and caused some losses and damage.

Yesterday, one of the fighter planes of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran had an accident in the region of Bushehr and its two pilots gained the exalted rank of martyrdom.

Several aggressive planes of the Iraqi Armed Forces, which were trying to violate the airspace of several border cities in the southern part of our country, were forced to flee by the ground-to-air defense fire of the combatants of our armed forces.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

TEHRAN WARNS CITIZENS OF AIR RAID 15 APR

LD151622 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1612 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Attention, attention. The signal you are about to hear is the danger signal or red alert, meaning that an air raid will take place. Leave your places of work and go to shelters. [sound of siren]

Alert Called Off

LD151649 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1627 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Attention, attention. The signal you are about to hear is the announcement of a condition normal or condition white, meaning the air raid has ended or its possibility no longer exists. Leave your shelters.

CLASHES BETWEEN SHIRAZ REFUGEES, RESIDENTS NOTED

LD150823 Tehran ENQELAB-E ESLAMI in Persian 7 Apr 81 p 8

[Unattributed report: "One Person Killed in Shiraz Clashes"]

[Excerpts] There have been sporadic clashes over the past few days between groups of war refugees from Khuzestan living in Shiraz and some of the townspeople. These have been brought to an end by the intervention of the police and security officers. In one of these clashes, which took place 2 days ago, the two sides threw stones at each other. One resident of Shiraz was injured and later died in a hospital. Following this a number of persons arrived in the vicinity of the war refugees' hostel and clashes broke out; as a result, number of persons were injured and the windows of the hostel were broken. These clashes ended last night following intervention by police officers and other security forces.

According to the deputy mayor of Shiraz, 26 people involved in the clashes were arrested by the police and are now in detention. Imam Jom'eh of Shiraz, Ayatollah Dastgheys, has published a statement in connection with the clashes and incidents in which he refers to the imposed war and the need to preserve unity at the present time. He says:

"If anyone should witness fighting, it is now their national and religious duty to quell the flames of sedition as rapidly as possible. This is an act of merit surpassing that of worship. Clashes between various individuals have been observed at certain points in the city, and I appeal to those present in the vicinity to try to put matters right. I also appeal to those involved in the clashes to keep calm for the sake of God and to restrain their feelings of anger.

RADIO IRAN: OFFENSIVE ON TRIBES BEING PREPARED

NC151840 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Following the recent unrest in the Kohkiluyeh va Boyer Ahmad region, the governor general of the region, Lavasani, has been called to Tehran to give an explanation.

The clashes between the revolution guards and tribes in the Kohkiluyeh va Boyer Ahmad region started last week when the revolution guards tried to disarm the tribes. In the first clash at (Tang-e Pir-e Zal), the Boyer Ahmad braves inflicted a strong blow to the invading revolution guards, killing nine of them.

Khomeyni's anti-Iranian regime is now preparing for a vast offensive against the tribes in the Kohkiluyeh va Boyer Ahmad region. A year ago Lavasani, the governor general of the province, who is the nephew of Mullah Mahdavi-Kani, went to visit some of Kohkiluyeh's tribal leaders, but when the leaders came to visit him in Yasuj, he cowardly arrested six of them and sent them to Evin Prison in Tehran. One of the tribal leaders died in Tehran as a result of the torture he underwent.

Reports state that Lavasani, together with a person who calls himself the representative of the people of Dow Gonbadan and Kohkiluyeh, is trying to gather forces that will attack the Kohkiluyeh va Boyer Ahmad tribes and disarm them.

VOICE OF IRAN REPORTS RIOTS OVER KHOMEYNI BOOK

NC151356 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] The publication of certain articles from Ayatollah Khomeyni's book in the form of small pamphlets in the west and south of Iran has sparked new rioting.

Our correspondent reports from Bandar-e Abbas that recently the distribution of pamphlets on Mr Khomeyni's book, which are against the Sunni brother compatriots, has given rise to great rage of the ulemas and religious leaders of the Sunni sect in the Persian Gulf region, Baluchestan and Kordestan.

In this book Ayatollah Khomeyni has flagrantly denigrated the Sunni sect and its leaders and has described the Sunnis as hypocrites and non-Muslims.

Following meetings which Sunni sect religious leaders held in the southern area, Baluchestan and Kordestan recently, decisions were taken to protest Ayatollah Khomeyni's disgraceful and dastardly methods. That explains Ayatollah Khomeni's message yesterday in which he spoke with fear and concern of the discord between Sunnis and Shi'ites.

RESISTANCE, LIBERATION MOVEMENTS REPORTEDLY MERGE

NC151826 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] The Iranian Liberation Movement based in the Federal Republic of Germany yesterday issued a statement in which it announced its unity with the National Resistance Movement of Iran and joined our ranks.

The statement issued by the Iranian Liberation Movement states: Since the need for the political struggle of patriotic Iranians for Iran's liberation calls for the unity and coordination of all national organizations and groups, and since the three basic principles of the National Resistance Movement of Iran--independence, freedom and social justice--conform with our ideas, the Iranian Liberation Movement based in the FRG, which is made up of university students and professors, academicians, officers and combatant Iranian men and women, declares its adherance to Iran's National Resistance Movement led by Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar.

Iran shall never die.

[Signed] The board of directors of the Iranian Liberation Movement, FRG, 14 April 1981

NVOI VIEWS FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON WEST

TA141445 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Unattributed commentary: "Let Us Take Steps Toward Consolidating the Policy of Anti-Imerialism"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: The concern of our homeland's million-strong masses over the trip to the region by Haig, representative of U.S. imperialism, and his deals with some of the leaders of the reactionary regimes, has been widely reflected in the press and newspapers of our country. The official authorities of the Islamic Republic have also echoed this concern of our nation and of all the nations of the region in a statement issued by the country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

It has rightly been pointed out in the statement of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Foreign Ministry that the anti-American atmosphere, originating from the hearts of Iranians full of hatred and revenge and resulting from the blazing flames of Islamic revolution of Iran, became a motive for some European countries to start a futile attempt to compensate and fill the deep cracks which had appeared on the corpse of America's politico-military dominance so as to preserve the global interests of the West from the danger of annihilation.

As we know, from the very beginning of our nation's glorious revolution, U.S. imperialism and its Western allies, especially British neocolonialism, have resorted to different plots and aggressions with great fervor in order to crush the revolutionary movement of our nation and prevent the destruction of its plundering domination in the region.

Among the plots of U.S. imperialism and its Western allies against the nations of our region, coupled with the formation of Rapid Deployment Forces, creation and expansion of military bases and concentration of the massive naval forces by the United States in the vicinity of the Persian Gulf, are the formation of a multinational force and the conclusion of a new military pact with the participation of some regimes dependent on the West in the region.

It has been rightly pointed out in the statement of our country's Foreign Ministry that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran considers the plan for the formation of a multinational military force for the Middle East as being in line with the formation of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force and as being an overall plan by Western imperialism to expand domination and agression, particularly in the Persian Gulf. In this connection, any military maneuver in the Persian Gulf and the region carried out with the help of agents of imperialism is considered as a threat to the Islamic Republic of Iran, the nations of the region and Islamic liberation movements and in the direction of stabilizing the occupying regime of Jerusalem and the extension and expansion of Zionist aggressions in other Muslim countries.

The trip by Haig, Reagan's envoy, to the Near and Middle East region is rightly assessed in our homeland's Foreign Ministry's statement and it is said that the trip of U.S. Secretary of State Haig, together with other European delegations, was only aimed at strengthening the activities of mercenary elements, such as As-Sadat and King Husayn, and toward emphasizing and realizing the above-mentioned goals. It is rightly said in the statement of the Foreign Ministry that we see the stability of the region in the nonexistence of foreign bases and the withdrawal of all foreign troops; and the formation of a multinational military force will result in the preservation and expansion of Western domination over deprived nations and in the dominance of world oppression.

As you can observe, irrefutable instances of U.S. imperialism's plots and the threat directed by the danger of these plots toward the independence, interests, national riches, freedom and prestige of the nations of our region have been correctly pointed out in the statement of our Islamic Republic's Foreign Ministry. However, one cannot refrain from pointing out the fact that, unfortunately, this statement too, like the statements by certain responsible officials, has not remained immune from the effect of the incorrect and one-sided interpretations of the so-called neither Eastern nor Western slogan. Although the Foreign Ministry statement's emphasis is on a series of evident and documented plots by U.S. imperialism and its allies, nevertheless, from time to tome, there is a hint of unjust attacks against countries such as the Soviet Union, which does not have a single soldier and a single base in our region, under the pretext of the superpowers. With utmost regret, it seems that this issue has become an acute disease among certain circles in our country who believe that in order to prove their neither Eastern nor Western policy, they are forced and obliged to level insults at socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union.

In connection with this very trip by Haig to our region, it sufficies that we pay attention to JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI which wrote that U.S. President Ronald Reagan, in order to consolidate U.S. influence in the Near and Middle East region, has raised the so-called thesis of Soviet threats. This newspaper justly writes that the aim of the United States in this act is to expand its influence in the region and to support the most reactionary regimes and local dictators who back America. JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI stresses that U.S. Secretary of State Haig, in order to fulfill this goal, has held talks with leaders of some Arab countries regarding the expansion of the U.S. military presence and the conclusion of a military pact concocted by the Pentagon. All of these are irrefutable facts. Therefore, for that reason and to whose benefit is a hint made in the overt plans of U.S. imperialism and its allies of countries such as the Soviet Union who are the supports of the Iranian revolution and friends of the Iranian nation?

We have often said and repeat again that adopting such a policy and attitute on the state and governmental level is below the dignity of the Iranian revolution and detrimental to our nation, and negates and weakens our heroic nation's popular and anti-imperialist policy.

NEPAL

BANGLADESH PRESIDENT HOLDS TALKS WITH KING BIRENDRA

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[Text] Katmandu, 15 Apr (AFP)--Visiting Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman held a first round of talks with King Birendra at the royal palace here today.

The Iran-Iraq war, the Afghan situation and the proposed meeting of South Asian heads of states figured prominently in the discussions, it was learned.

An official source said King Birendra and President Rahman had complete identity of views on the Kampuchean and Afghan issues.

The Nepalese monarch also highly appreciated the peace role played by the Bangladesh president to end the conflict between Iran and Iraq.

A source close to President Rahman's entourage said the talks were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

The Bangladesh leader's visit was mainly for consultations with King Birendra on various international and bilaternal issues.

The two heads of state had been meeting regularly once a year since they first met at the nonaligned summit conference in Colombo.

King Birendra and Queen Aishworya extended a warm welcome to the Bangladesh leader when he arrived here this morning on a three-day informal visit.

President Zia was accompanied by Foreign Minister Shamsul Haq.